



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

comprehensibility that could hardly be gained except by having these significant documents thus selected and placed in juxtaposition. The bibliography also is obviously the result of familiarity with the subject, and good judgment and skill in selection. The narrative of the industrial experiences of the various patentees is also well told, though the contentious object of proving the disadvantages of a régime of government encouragement is rather unnecessarily obtruded. It might be as well to let the reader draw his own conclusions from the writer's plain unvarnished tale, the former being presumably as well qualified as the author to come to a decision, if only the latter will give him all the facts of the case. Nevertheless the history of the attempts to develop silver, lead, copper and zinc mines; to manufacture wire, glass, soap and starch; to mine and purify iron, alum and salt; to dress and dye cloth, are all interesting and suggestive. A characteristic phenomenon is the presence of foreigners in almost all these projects. It would seem that scarcely a single step in advance in industrial matters was taken without the initiative or the help of the foreign inventor or expert.

The six great steps in the "political" history of the régime of monopolies, as Mr. Price calls it, in contradistinction to the "industrial" history are the introduction of the custom of making such grants during the reign of Elizabeth, the promise of the queen in 1601 to allow the legality of all monopolies to be decided by the common-law courts, the decision against most of them by the court of King's Bench in 1603, the parliamentary statute still further limiting them in 1624, their recrudescence under Charles I, and the final definite action against them by the Long Parliament in 1640-41. This part of the work is apparently intended to be introductory to the more purely economic portion, rather than an adequate study in itself, and it might readily have been carried to much greater length without going outside its subject. Many forms of monopoly are here grouped together, though they come from quite different origins. Those which could claim a justification on the ground of introducing a new industry into the community are quietly appropriated by the author as the principal subject of interest, and as the typical monopolies, although much of the history of the movement belongs rather to other classes than to these. Altogether, this work, although of much interest and great value by no means exhausts the subject of patents of monopoly, as a matter of investigation and discussion.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Weale, B. L. P. *The Truce in the East and its Aftermath.* Pp. xv, 647.

Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

Mr Weale's book brings no reassurance to those who doubt the value of the treaty of Portsmouth. The outlook is gloomy for many reasons. Not the least of these is the present attitude of Japan. Mr. Weale fears that now Japan has been placed in so advantageous a position that she will bend all her efforts to obtaining exclusive privileges to the abandonment of the "open

door." The action of the government in Korea in taking over numerous branches of industry formerly in private hands shows that by indirection Japan may accomplish what she has bound herself not to do directly. This course the author holds is symptomatic of the whole Japanese official attitude of mind at present.

The arrogant attitude of the government is the more surprising, the author insists, because of the conditions under which peace was made. Russia, he asserts, was never in a better position to oppose Japanese advance than just at the end of the war. Possessed as she is now of the grain fields of Manchuria, still controlling six-sevenths of the province and two-thirds of the railway mileage, she is in a position which will strengthen rather than weaken her military position. It will be a surprise to many of the author's readers to have him assert, in addition to all this, that the loss of Port Arthur, "the leased territory which never did her any good" (p. 419), and the Liotung peninsula as a whole, is a positive advantage. Vladivostok will be built up by cutting off the development of the Japanese railways in Manchuria by enforcing prohibitory rates on through freight. It is curious to note that the author speaks of the "protecting ice" which cuts off the port for so large a part of the year as if it too were an advantage—a condition which, if it is ever an advantage, is certainly one existing in war time only and not contributing to the development of a commercial emporium. In the arrogance of Japan, who unmindful of the fact that her economic position guarantees her the ultimate preponderance in Chinese foreign trade, wishes to get a monopoly of that commerce, and in the fact that Russia, holding the agricultural resources and the railroads on the north, is still "unconvinced by the war," lie the seeds of a future conflict which may make the past one look like a border foray. The present Anglo-Japanese alliance which the author thinks a regrettable mistake in British foreign policy may delay the clash till 1915, but that will only mean that the combatants will then be better fitted for the struggle. The rôle the other great powers will play in the East is not a decisive one—at least it will not give the first impulse to the course of events. Germany, formerly anxious for partition, now apparently an advocate of the open door (p. 444), may be counted on to wait, but would enjoy fishing in troubled waters. The United States is hesitant, and France, unless unforeseen developments occur, will be satisfied to devote her attention to her Indo-Chinese holdings. The greatest source of trouble is then still the clash of interests between Japan and Russia. The conflict here is almost sure to break out again—unless there can be developed in the next decade a new China. In that lies the hope of lasting peace in the Orient. Above all things now is the time for fusing conflicting interests, for winning over the intelligent portion of the Chinese people (p. 408). Fortunately the government is beginning to show some realization of this fact. The rising feeling of nationality opposing foreign enterprise in public works, the educational revival, the army development, the campaign for restricting extra-territoriality, the appreciation of rail power, financial reforms and many other developments, show that China has already partly awakened to the disadvan-

tages of her position. Yet, though the author evidently ardently hopes this may be the solution of affairs in the East, there is throughout his chapters an attitude of doubt born of the numerous disappointed hopes with which every observer of the Orient is familiar.

The last one-third of the book is taken up with a very valuable set of appendices, giving the recent treaties concerning the Far East, statistics as to naval equipment, studies of the foreign trade of China, the trade regulations and an excellent large map. For the student of Eastern affairs these are invaluable.

The book is an admirable presentation of the impressions of one of the closest observers of Oriental politics. The reader to fully appreciate the work must already have a fair knowledge of the Eastern situation. With such a background he will find this volume though a little anti-Japanese in tone, still on the whole clear, judicial and full of convincing statements of fact.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Webb, Sidney, and Beatrice. *English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporation Act: The Parish and the County.* Pp. xxv, 664. Price \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

This is a work of the greatest value and importance. When it shall have been completed,—and the earnest, scholarly work of its authors and their power of systematic presentation gives every hope that it will be satisfactorily completed,—but few fields of institutional history and practice will be provided with so adequate and suggestive a body of fundamental knowledge as the field of English local government and administration. This substantial volume describes the organization and history of the parish and county respectively, during the period lying between 1688 and 1835.

The characteristics that strike one most are the extent of the sources used, the freedom of the authors from preconceived theories, and their capacity to form theories or original views as they examine and classify their material. In their general treatment of the history of the parish, for instance, they turn aside alike from the militant anti-clericalism of Toulmin-Smith, the high church ecclesiastical dogmatism, and the vague derivations of the parish vestry from the old English village community, and devote themselves to an objective discussion of the documentary evidence actually forthcoming for this period. Thus the organization of the parish, with its boundaries, officers and vestry emerges in a comparatively clear, if not always consistent or uniform shape. The authors find that there have been on the whole three general types of parish government; that in which the work of local government was carried on by voluntary meetings of the inhabitants, appointing committees and engaging paid officers, that in which the work was carried on by a small body of the more well-to-do inhabitants, taking the unpaid parish offices in turn by common consent, and thirdly, that in which a "close vestry"